

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1809.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid, DAILY, per Menth 80 50 BUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, 1900 YEAR DATLY AND SUNDAY, per Month

Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

P.RIS-Riosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

A Good American Professor.

Kiosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucipes,

It is a pleasure, to, find a Professor of Po-Htical Science in an American university writing about the policy of expansion with some breadth of view and some patriotic confidence in this nation's ability to take care of ftself under any circumstances. Such qualities distinguish on article in the March Forum, on the influence of the war on our public life, by Prof. L. S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania.

Concerning the practical aspects of the question of expansion, Prof. Rowe remarks: "Our interest in the West Indies and in the Philip pines, whatever may be the ultimate disposition of these islands, is certain to hasten the adaptation of social growth. The advance from a position of ever emic dependence to one of conslity with Karone carries with it obligations from which we cannot ecape. Closer contact with the Far East will make clear where the great commercial opportunities lie. The peculiar conditions of trade in that portion of the globe demand that our Government pave the manufacturers will no longer remain indifferent to the scramble of the European Powers for special trade privileges. Thus, little by little, the negative attitude of the American people toward tovernment will give way to a more positive interpretation of its role. Non-interference with European affairs will no longer be interpreted as is lation from European contact. In short, the doctrine of political isolat based on the Monroe doctrine, is likely to be set at rest by recent events.

Nor does the bugaboo which some of the Professors discover in the failure of the Constitution to provide specifically for the present situation, frighten Prof. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania:

The control of Spain's former colonial passes slops, whether temporary or permanent, will make it necessary to device forms of government hitherto unknown to the Constitution. This alone will place the instrument in a new light before the people. It will show us that great questions of public policy cannot be summarily disposed of by the argument that the Constitution does not contemplate any such development. Whatever the decision upon the question of territorial expansion, if must be based upon a careful consideration of all the factors in volved, of which the Constitution is but one. A cen tury of growth has developed problems which the founders of the republic could not have foreseen and to these the Constitution must be adapted."

This Professor of Political Science sees no gloom ahead, no reason for despairing of American institutions:

"Unless the signs of the times are fundamentall misleading, the influence of the period of strong national feeling into which we are entering will be Indications of the change are already apparent in the newspaper press, in the tener of public meet-ings, and in all the organs of public opinion. They give evidence of an intensity of patriotic feeling which is certain to give a new imperiance to our perplexing internal problems. The escrifice of life and treasure in the vindication of public mind. A nation that has once placed itself in the service of a great cause will not permit corrup tion and inefficiency to sap the strength of its in-

This is sane thinking and healthy teaching. and we congratulate the class in political science in the University of Pennsylvania upon the sort of instruction it is getting.

Two Tracks, but No Grab!

No settlement of the Amsterdam avenue question will answer unless, while affording protection to the citizens by limiting the tracks to two, it also preserves the rights of both the companies entitled to run cars through that street.

To obtain the desired reduction in the number of tracks by ousting one company and giving the monopoly of the traffic to the other communy, is a process of confiscation not to be contemplated for an instant.

That is the grab, and the corporation urging it is the grabber.

There should be only two tracks in Am sterdam avenue, and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Fortysecond Street. Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company should both use those two tracks jointly, upon full compensation by the latter company for the right to use the former's tracks. Such is the proposition embodied in the

Lauterbach amendment, and in that form. or substantially in that form, it affords the only just settlement in sight.

It gives the people of Amsterdam avenue all that they have been contending for on their own account. It gives the city road. way on each side of the tracks sufficient to accommodate vehicles other than street cars. It dispenses impartial justice to the two rival concerns

That should be the settlement effected by the Legislature this week at Albany.

A Conference of the Powers.

For reasons thoroughly understood in Princeton, N. J., Buffalo, N. Y., is still the capital of reform. Inevitably, then, the National Social and Political Conference will confer at Buffalo. Time, June 28. The women of various political and social beliefs, to consider the present condition of American politics and economics, and what is the best thing to do." So says the Hon. ELTWEED POMEROY, Secretary to the Committee on Invitation, and one of the head nurses of the initiative and referendum. The Committee on Invitation includes some of the most eminent characters on view. A

partial list: ALLEN, WIND V., late Populist Senator from Nebraska, the helder of the long-talk belt: Altoria, John P., who pardoned the Chicago Anarchists; Andrews, Elisha BENJAMIN, who believes in free lunches and Sixteen to One; BUTLER, MARIOS, Populist Senator from North Carolina, who wouldn't acknowledge Tom Warson's letter accepting the Populist nomination for Vices President; DEBS. ECOESE V., of Terre Haute and Chicago, an opponent of government by injunction; Doster, Frank, Chief. Justice of Kansas, who holds that the rights of the user of property are superior to those of the owner: Compriss, SAM, a learned political economist and anti-expansionist; HARVEY, COIN, collector for the Demos cratic National Committee and agent for D., Professor of Applied Christianity in States is doomed; Lawis, Ham, of Seattle, a friend of beauty and for of "tasellated

practices university settlement and miscel- them in this region. Below Fourteenth Pennsylvania, silver statesman, rich enough to be a plutocrat, but saved by believing in Sixteen to One; Simpson, Jerry, retired many of them the largest parishes in the state-sman; St. John, John Peren, Prohinember of the Democratic National Committee from Massachusetts, friend of man.

PINGREE'S name leads all the rest on the list of committeemen, and the unthinking have surmised that the conference is called for the purpose of making a new party for him as he feels crowded in his present quarters, but "the convention is purely a meet ing for conference," and PINGREE has threatened to make the Republicans nominate him for President if the Money Devil and the Octopus get too gay. At the Buffalo conference he will meet, many philosophers of his school.

Less obvious members of the committee are Mr. William Dean Howells, who will find some rich material in the conference Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston, leader of the Boston Manicipal Brass Band, 39 pieces, and a high authority on municipal music and harmony; Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT, editor of the Outlook, and Mr. W. S. MORGAN editor of the Buzz Saw, who, we suppose will be present as Journalists. Buffalo and reform will have proud days next June.

Reform in the Surrogate's Court.

The committee of the Legislature which as been engaged in making an investiga tion into the business of the Surrogate Court of this county, as carried on by Sur rogate John H. V. Arnold, has reported a series of bills designed to effect a reform in the administrative and judicial methods of that tribunal.

These measures are mostly in the form o proposed amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure, regulating numerous matters of detail in regard to the practice and patron age of the Surrogate's Court, which ought not to need any legislative regulation at all if the right kind of a man hold the office of Surrogate.

To adopt such amendments is to placare the Surrogate's Court with statutory post ers like this: "Warning to the Surrogate-Be Honest!

The most absurd of the proposed require ments is the provision withholding the monthly pay of the Surrogate until he has made oath that he has no undecided case which has been under submission to him more than sixty days.

Cases not infrequently arise in the Sur cogate's Court which occupy weeks in the etual hearing and make a record filling many large volumes of printed matter Such, for example, was the Hoyt will case which was tried before the late DANIEL G. ROLLINS when he was Surrogate of this county. To make it mandatory upon a Probate Judge to decide such a case within two months after it is submitted to him or else go without his salary, is to insist upor a degree of baste which is prejudicial to the due administration of justice. Of course, such delays as were those of Surrogate Arnold cannot be justified or tol crated; but this proposed remedy is too stringent to be wise.

Nominate and elect men fit to be Surro gates. That is the true remedy. Restrictions and regulations like those recommended by the Assembly committee wil never suffice to make a good judicial officer, while many of them so clearly imply a dis position on the part of the Surrogate to de the wrong thing unless he be constrained to do the right thing, that their adoption by the Legislature will lessen the attractiveness of the office in the eyes of those lawyers who would be the most capable

and honorable Surrogates. The effort to make men fit for office by statutory compulsion is idle, and should be abandoned by sensible legislators.

The Religious Care of Do New York.

The Rev. Dr. RAINSFORD repeated lately the old complaint that the Protestant churches which had "left the field" in the lower part of this town during the last generation had deprived it of spiritual care. The tendency of Protestant churches to remove thence, however, continues steadily. For instance, a movement is now in progress for the extinction of the Presbyterian church in West Thirteenth stree by consolidating it with the Fourth avenuchurch of that denomination at Twenty second street. The church to be abandone is running down because of the loss of mem bership by removals to the northward. and the other, though financially well to do, finds difficulty in getting a large con-

gregation. This has been the reason for the steady withdrawal of other Protestant churche from the lower part of the town. They left because they were dwindling away where they were. The people who had made up their congregations had moved untown and to preserve anything like a vigorous existence they had to follow them. It was a very simple question of demand and supply. They left a neighborhood where they were not wanted, and sought situations where there would be a demand for their services. As a result of this movement, undoubtedly, there are uptown districts which are supplied with those church facilities beyond the demand, and the doubling up of parishes has become necessary, but more probably because of the decline conference will be composed of "men and of religious interest than because the supply is too great proportionately to the adja-

cent population nominally of their faith. In the city of New York as it was before consolidation there are now about 40c Protestant churches, chapels and missions Of these about 100, or one-fourth, are be low Fourteenth street. Comparatively few of these churches in the lower part of the town are in a really flourishing condition, and many are preserving a very feeble existence. Instead of their number in greasing it is likely to decrease as time goes on, for the same causes which operated to make essential the removal of those which already have left the region are acting on these also; but that does not mean that "the field" has been abandoned or is to

be abandoned to irreligion. Below Fourteenth street immigration ha caused a radical change in the religious prejudices and affiliations of the population. Protestants have moved out, and in their place has come in a vastly larger population of Roman Catholics and of Jow. Neighborhoods where residences thirty or forty years ago were occupied singly by private Protestant families have been given over to tenement houses in which Jews, the Jeffersonian eight: Hernox, George more especially, swarm. Even the Roman Catholic population in certain districts Iowa College, who insists that the United have moved out before the advancing Jewish column, with consequent lose to Roman Catholic parishes there estabsatraps"; PINOREE POTATO candidate for lished. But these Hebrews are not left President and enemy of plutocrats not in destitute of religious privileges, for his class; Hernolds, J. B., New York, who | twenty-three synagogues are provided for

ancous municipal reform ; Sibley, Joe, of | street also are twenty-six Roman Catholic churches, or, like the Protestant, about one-fourth of the whole number in the city bition silverite: Williams, George Fred, others in the world. But the proportionate demand for Protestant teachings is small; and usually energy expended in propagation finds little encouragement in practical results achieved or possible of achieve ment. The Protestant "sphere of influence" is no longer the lower part of the Roman Catholicism and Judaism

divide between them the mastery of it. That is a reasonable justification for the removal of Protestant churches, but be cause they have gone " the field" is not left uncultivated by religion, though the religious faith propagated is different from their own. The population of the districts so densely inhibited by Jews is concently sober, industrious, and strict in its Jewish orthodoxy. The Roman Catholic churches are crowded at many of their services, and a numerous force of priests is ceaselessly at work in the parishes. It is probable therefore that in that region of the town the teeming population receives no ess spiritual care than do the residents in the districts to the northward where there s no such density of population.

Finally, there is no ground for the frement accusation that the exodus has been due to the supineness of Protestantism, so far as the poor are concerned, for during the very period when it has retired so exten sively from lower New York it has been distinguished by greater efforts to aid the poor than ever before in its history in this town. It has not been neglectful of them, but constantly and earnestly has been solicitous for their material good. seeking to attract them by means of philanthropic enterprise. The comparatively small religious results secured by it enforce a lesson which churches every where may well heed. It is that the care and cure of religion must be of the soul rather than the body, and that its part in the world is to create in man an enthusiasn for the religious ideal which will uplift his spirit above the light afflictions of this earthly life.

It Will Be Known as the National Library.

The subjoined letter from Boston refers o an institution of which every intelligent American is proud:

"To THE EDITION OF THE SUS-Ser: I have just read your editorial article of Thursday on 'The National Library.' I am glad you call it the National. That is certainly what it ought to be designated, but Washington seems to be given to speaking of it as the Library of Congress and the Congressional Library. It strikes me that such an in-stitution ought to be broad enough to be known as the National Library. In fact, I believe that that name is the only proper one for it. H. H. A., Jn.

The vast collection of books, pamphlets and manuscripts newly housed opposite the Capitol is officially known as the Library of Congress. That is the title It bears at present in the Government directories and in all statutory enactments concerning it. Primarily it has been regarded as a library of reference for the use of enators and members of the House of Representatives. Its librarian is styled the Librarian of Congress.

The existing mechanical connection be tween the Library and Congress is subterranean. A tunnel has been constructed by which the legislators in the Capitol can procure the books they want without cross ing over to the Library building. It will not be long before the legal and technical link between the Library and the Legislative branch of the Government will be as much out of sight as this book tunnel. The people will insist on calling it the National Library. If we are not mistaken, bills were introduced at the last session of Conits status and functions.

The Library of Congress is already one of the greatest libraries of the world. The number of printed volumes on its shelves is somewhat over 800,000, and is rapidly nearing the million mark; in 1852 the aggregate of the collection was 20,000. The new building will afford shelf room for 4,500,000 volumes. Our correspondent is right in his idea of the proper designation for this truly national establishment.

Ten to One.

In the war between the Dollarites and the Ten Dollarites of New York, the Dollarites have a distinct advantage. They stand on solid Bryanite ground, while Mr. CROKER and the minions of plutocracy at the Democratic Club ask for their Jeffersonian feed a price which must rouse every true Bryanite heart to mutiny. It is not impossible that the next Democratic national platform will contain a declaration against ten-dollara-plate dinners. Let the money changers revel at the Metropolitan Opera House on April 13. The producing classes will gather on the same night at the Grand Central Palace and cat a plain silver dollar dinner. They are men not to be intimidated by the threats or seduced by the spreads of monopoly.

Mr. E. STILLMAN DOUBLEDAY, Secretary of the Dollar Committee on Invitations, expresses the irrefragable truth upon which the Grand Central Palace feast will be founded:

"Our dinner is a protest against elaborate apreads, the cost of which bars out the man of moderate

Leave to the soft Crokerian his dyes and his perfumes. While idle wealth gorges with purple gills at the Opera House, the genuine sons of Sixteen to One will eat a simple Democratic meal at a dollar a head and denounce the tyrants after it. The bill of fare will be substantially as follows:

Soup, 1896, Gudgeon a la Col. Bryan. Devilled Money Devil. Ant Monopoly, Extra Dry. Chicago Silver Oake. Jeffersonian Five Centers. No sincere Bryanite is justified in paying

more than a silver dollar for his dinner The plutocrats must be kept down.

It is proper to assume that the question here following is asked, as alleged, with a sincere desire to obtain information:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SEC. For the benefit of some of the readers of THE SUN whose with are not sufficiently alert to readily adjust themselves to the sudden departure from the old-fashioned Jeffer. sonian folicy of Governments deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, will you kindly answer the following question, which is made with a sincere desire to obtain information?
"How, or from where, do Governments get their

ust powers? R. M. WINSTEAD. Passate, March 15." Governments derive their just powers from

the consent of the governed. This does not mean, however, as some people would like to have Mr. WINSTEAD understand, that the consent of every individual | of Mrs. Quake,

governed is necessary in order that the government of him may be justly, and not unjustly, exercised

If that view of the question were sound there would be no law for anybody who chose to repudiate and defy the existing authority. Nor does it mean, as other people would like to have Mr. WINSTEAD understand, that the consent of a town. State, Territory, or section

not unjustly, governed. If that view were correct, Passaic could set up an independent Government, with a flag of its own and Mr. WINSTEAD as President or Dietator, providing a majority of the people of Passaic were so inclined.

needed in order that it may be justly, and

THE COTTON CROP OF 1898-99.

Mr. Henry Neill Writes to The Sun Concerning His Famous Estimate. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec. Your

article published on March 9 contains the totally erroneous statement that "in the mid-die of the summer" I published "the emphatic and relterated declaration that this crop would be between 11,750,000 and 12,000,-000 bales." The only publication I made in the middle of the summer was a circular dated Aug. 3, in which I said: "I have no hesitation in saying that the promise of to-day, even with somewhat unfavorable conditions hereafter, is for a erop of over 10,500,000 assured. with 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 more within the range of possibilities." You admit. winter on record in the South, that the promise iow is still about 10,500,000 to 10,750,000 There is no doubt that in October and Noember the public saw, as I saw, that the comise was vastly beyond that fleure and

promise was vastly beyond that figure, and that the actual growth, if it could all be saved, was up to or over 12,000,000. How much of this vast crop has been destroyed by the phenomenal weather of December, January and February cannot now be known, but, had we had normal weather, there is no doubt that my November estimate would have been reached or exceeded, 11,750,000 commercial. There is still much cotton to pick and much in pens, ginhouses and small interior town stores which the late advance in prices will bring out, and it is therefore quite too soon to dogmatize about the result. In 1880-81 my estimate published in November was 0,250,000 bales. There was very bad weather in December and January, and people said the cotton still in the fields was destroyed. The Agricultural Bureau in December gave a crop estimate of 5,700,000 and the National Cotton Exchange one of 5,500,000, but the crop turned out 0,600,000. Something of the same kind will probably occur this year.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 13.

THE AUGUST CIRCULAR NEW OBLEANS, Aug. 5, 1898. DEAR SIR. The following is an extract from a cir-

ular which I published, dated July 28, 1894; "If each State should realize a product per acre mal to its best previous crop, the result, on the estimated acreage, would give a crop of about 9,600, on bales, and the promise to-day July 28, 1884; is equal or superior to any previous year in every

previous crop in every State and in Texas a vastly reater product per acre than in any previous year, and the crop turned out 9,800,000 bales.

In a circular published on Aug. 13, 1897, I stated hat the promise for 1807-98 was equal trany prelous year in every State but Texas, and that on the then estimated acreage, even allowing that Texas should fall short of her previous maximum product per acre by a million bales, the outlook was on Aug 18, 1897), for a crep of at least 9,750,000, with 509,000 to 1,000,000 bales more within the range of possibilities. The result this year (1807-18) is now ver 3,000,000 bales in Texas.

As regards the present growing crop, it is aparent that the promise to day is equal or superior o that of last year at this date in every State and vastly better in Texas, which state has had weather conditions equal to those which produced the enorious crop of 300 pounds per acre in 1894-05 and this product applied to the present Texas acreage .750,000 acres, including the Indian Territory might result, with equal conditions hereafter, in a for Texas and the Indian Territory of over 1.000,000 bales, while for the other States a crop qual to the past year would be over 8,000,000 I have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that the promise of to-day, even with somewhat u ten and a half million bales assured, with a million to a million and a half more within the range of possi-

In addition to this vast supply we shall carry over a half millions more than the supply, visible and invisible, on Sept. 1, 1807.

The crop is advancing rapidly, with adequate rain and heat, and promises to be earlier than any former. gress to make the official name of the insti-tution accord with the larger conception of August movement will be large and that of September emormons.

> THE SUN prints Mr. Neill's letter as a very readable contribution to the literature of an nteresting subject and as a full and fair exposition of Mr. Neill's views about cotton Nothing that the writer says, however, modifles the opinion already expressed in THE SEX. concerning Mr. Neill's estimates or mitigates the condemnation there passed upon the practice of issuing estimates or "promises," whatever they may be called of eron violde at a time o early that reasonable basis for them is lacking. Mr. Neill is correct in stating that his definite prediction of 11,750,000 bales was made in November, instead of in August, of last year: but a November estimate is open to little less objection, comparatively, than an August one. The entire spirit of Mr. Neill's August circular was plainly that the current crop would be of enormous dimensions, away above all previous records; and from the date of that circular the cotton trade of the world put "a 12,000,000. bale erop" as the production considered likely by Mr. Neill. That the crop will come anywhere near these figures no one in the world except Mr. Neill now believes. Indeed, the trop that has come in sight is even 276,000 bales less than that which appeared in the same period last year, when but 11,180,000 bales were raised.

Hazing. TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Hazing has had another victim. Another young man, if he lives, is made an invalid for life. Hazing is not only an injury to a student's person; it is a gross insult to his feelings and a wound to his self-respect. broke out in an English college to which I belonged. The rooms of an unpopular student were entered his furniture was thrown about and he was roughly reated. The college officer who had to deal with the case said: " Gentlemen, boys will be boys, and will sometimes play prants. If you play your prants on me all I can say is that I hope I shall not catch you. Me you cannot insult by them. Your fellow student you can and do insult by rude and humiliating treatment. We, the governing body of the college, are the guardians of the honor and feelings of all with a its gates. That trust we mean to fulfil, be the rost what it may." I have never heard of any more hazing in that col-

AN ENGLISH PROPESSOR IN AN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

The Lighted Match. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir : The writer see much carelessness and indifference by smokers at

elevated railroad stations and stairways in dropping

lighted matches and allowing same to burn

Such reckless indifference is criminal, a selfish dis-regard of consequences. "The lighted match"— NEW YORK, March 18. Postage Stamps on Bank Checks. To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir - I think you are mistaken in taking it for granted that "Drummer" presented a check with a postage stamp marked by

who imagine that a postage stamp is as good on a check as an internal revenue stamp; and who assume the right to mark the initials 'I R on it them selve. This, of course, is not valid, but many people at my window try to do it daily, and I think the rosson' Drummer was turned down was that he tried the same racket. PATING TRILLER.

refuse such a stamp. There are a great many people

The Misfortune of Cobus Quake. From the Brooklyn Engle, Oakbalk, L. I., March 17. Cobus Quake of Oakdale had his face burned on Jacob Ocker's steamer The steamer was run by a gasoline engine and Cobus, who is of an inquisitive turn, wa examining it and brought his face too near the spark. Cobusts laid up for repairs under the ministrations

GEN. GOMEZ AND MR. M'KINLEY. The View of a Constant Friend of the Cuban

Republicans. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To the riends of Cuba in this country who have so ong and so successfully championed its cause, through evil and through good report, the action of the Cuban Assembly in deposing Gen. Gomez and Senor Quesada is a matter of surprise and disgust. We know how faithfully they have served the cause, the one as the Com-mander-in-Chief of the Cuban Army and the other as the representative of Cuba at Washington, and that they have deserved not reproaches and disgrace, but gratitude and thanks at the hands of their countrymen.

The Government of the United States, havng expelled Spain from the island, is now enenvoring to restore order and prosperity, and o organize a civil Government, founded on the ranchises of the people, that will be able to take charge of Cuba when the military forces of this country are withdrawn.

The most embarrassing question presented ms been the disposition to be made of the Cuban Army, variously estimated at from 30,-000 to 45,000 men. During the war this army subsisted as best it could upon the country. t took what it wanted or could get, without any process of law and on the ground of miltary necessity. As long as it was fighting the Spaniards this was justifiable. But now that the war is over the army must be distanded. and its soldlers must return to the body of the copie. Most of them have no present means of subsistence, and there is danger that, if summarily turned loose upon the country without the means of livelihood and with arms n their hands, many of them would turn brigands, to the annogance and terror of the peaceable inhabitants.

To avoid this our Government has sought to bring about a voluntary disbandment and the surrender of their arms, and proposes upon these terms to distribute \$3,000,000 among the rank and file for their immediate wants.

Overtures have been made to the Cuban eaders to exert their influence with the men inder their command, and in some districts this has been aiready effected, and the quiet of the community has been secured.

Appreciating the great assistance that might be rendered by the Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Army, President McKinley in January ast sent Mr. Robert P. Porter to seek an interview with Gen. Gomez. Mr. Porter was accompanied by Senor Quesada, whose services in the Cuban cause in this country and intimacy with Gomez were relied upon to influence him favorably. They found him at his headquarters in Remedies, and after an interview between him and Quesada, in which the latter explained fully the friendly policy of the United States, a meeting took place between Gen. Gomez and Mr. Porter. In his official report of that meeting Mr. Porter says:

The interview, which lasted about an hour and a half, was agreeable and to the point. It opened by Gen. Gomez assuring your Commissioner that he was welcome, and that he had fully sympathized with the work of commercial and industrial recon struction of the island which had been carried or since the signing of the protocol of peace last August. He said he was completely identified in all and with all concerning it. On his side he was work ing in the same sense and doing all he could for the mmediate reconstruction of the country, wounds," he sant, "will heat with the rapid or fighting, and all men of good will should oin us in our struggle. I avail this opportunity to tender my services." said that his friend, Sefor Quesada had explained to him the true attitude of President Me Sinley and the people of the United States toward Cuba, and he was satisfied that many of the rumors he never had entertained toward the United States anything but feelings of the most profound grati-tude and admiration, that, far from any desire to estrange himself and his followers from the United States, his sole desire was a closer union of friend-ship and cooperation; that, now he was aware of the President's wishes, he was pleased and would gladly do anything in his power to promote them; that he was sure a friendly conference, or getting together of the United States and Cubaould aid in making things go all right, and for his part he would willingly cooperate in such manne as the President might direct for the general wel-

Mr. Porter explained to Gen. Gomez the propsition of the President for the disbanding of the Cuban Army and the distribution of \$3,000,000 among its members:

He was informed that the President would like his aid in the work of disbanding the Cuban Army, in the distribution of the fund appropriated for the relief of that army, and in suggesting the most manner, and would go to Havana as soon as possible and confer with Gen. Brooke to that end.

He said that the amount was too small, but that was not his fault; that he was willing to cooperate in the distribution, and make it go as far as possible. it was like the miracle of the loaves and fishes, but he would aid in making the most of it. Your Commissioner informed tien. Gomez that no man in military history had done so much with such small resources as he, and hence his cooperation with Gen. Brooke in this matter would bring good reults. He Gen. Gomez, especially impressed upon your Commissioner that the money itself must be placed to the order of Gen. Brooke. This Gen. somez repeated three times, and he was evidently desirous of impressing your Commissioner that, while he was willing to aid in any way possible in the distribution of the money, he did not wish to take personal responsibility for the money itself.

In pursuance of the agreement thus made the terms of which were fixed not by Gen. Gomez, but by the United States, Gen. Gomez went to Havana, where he is cooperating with Gen. Brooke in the attempt to carry out the President's rolley.

This is the crime for which he has been de-

posed by the Cuban Assembly. For this he has een denounced as a traitor, and for this tien. Lacret, one of its members, declares that he should be shot. The animus of this Assembly is to be found in the fact that it is unwilling that the Cuban Army should abide by the plan proposed by the United States, and demands that this Government should guarantee a loan of \$20,000,000, which it is said it proposes to negotiate for \$12,000,000 in cash, to be paid over to the officers and soldiers of the army. it is remembered that this Assembly consists almost, if not entirely, of members of that army, the source of their indignation at Gen. Gomez's action is apparent. Here is that sanguitary patriot, Gen. Lacret, for instance. According to the President's plan he would get \$100. But on inspection of the Cuban musterroll, furnished by the Cuban Commission in January last, we find that his arrears of pay as General of division are set down at \$13,050. So with the rest of them. Hence these tears.

This so-called Assembly represents not the Cuban people whose independence the United States has recognized and achieved at the cost of a war with Spain, but at most 30,000 or 40,000 soldiers, and in reality expresses only the sentiments of those mercenaries who are working not for the peace and prosperity of Cuba, but for their own back pay for services which they were supposed to have rendered from motives of patriotism and not of pelf.

But in justice to the army it must be said that the great majority of officers and men support Gen. Gomez in his patriotic efforts to effect the peaceful reconstruction of Cuba. They are willing to accept the proposition of he United States, and to submit any claim they may have for services rendered to the Constitutional Government that shall be elected by the whole people of Cuba-

What action Gen. Brooke will take in referseen. He will probably ignore it as long as it confines itself to resolutions. But if it attempts any practical obstruction to the policy of the President, its members will find that we are no more disposed to tolerate Aguinnidos in Cuba than in the Philippines. The United States is pledged to the establishment of a constitutional republic in Cuba, founded on the franchises of its resolution and any faction that opposes it will be suppressed.

March 18 ence to the Cuban Assembly remains to be Washington, March 18.

Mr. Bryan Is 38 Years Old. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 19.-William J.

Bryan celebrated the thirty-eighth anniversary of his birth here to-day by attending an Epis-copal church service and dining with a relative. He left to-dight for Chattanooga.

RUMBLINGS IN THE BALKANS.

Unrest That May Lead to a Clash of Arms

The Governments more directly interested in the maintenance of the status our in the Balkan countries are greatly preoccupied with the condition of things in Old Servia and Macedonia, where the causes of early trouble abound. In the former the outrages on the Slavonic Christians by the Mussulman Albanians continue unchecked by the Turkish authorities, and both Montenegro and Servin are moved to intervene in their behalf. Action by Servia, however, does not apparently meet with the approval of Russia, which has recalled its Minister at Belgrade to mark its dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Servian Government. On the other hand, Montenegro making preparations that can only mean that it intends to take up the cause of the Slavs still under Turkish rule; and this it does unrebuked, leaving it to be interred that Prince Nicholas, and not King Alexander, is the chosen instrument for the deliverance of the oppressed

isholas, and not take a development of the oppressed esple of Old Servia.

In Macedonia the indifference displayed by instrument for the deliverance of the oppressed people of Oid Servia.

In Macedonia the indifference displayed by the European governments to the plea of the Macedonian reople for reforms in the administration of the country has exhausted their patience to the verge of desperation. The consequence is that the Butgarian Government, much against its wish, found itself compelled to take measures to intervene on behalf of the Butgarians of Macedonia in the event of a repetition of the horrors of 1870. The Turkish Government protested, and the Butgarian Government protested, and the Butgarian Government recited that its action was only pre-autionary, and not intended either to menace Turkey or encourage the Macedonians to indiscretion. The Butgarian Government, however, supported the Turkish protest to the extent of warning the Butgarian Government that it the Macedonians rose against the Sultan is authority they would meet with no sympaths from Russia, which would do nothing to restrain the Sultan from exercising his rights of repression to the fullest extent.

Notwithstanding this warning, the Impression at Constantinople is that Macedonia is ripening for revolt, and at the Instigation of England, although at a special audience, the British Ambassador endeavored to make it plain to the Sultan that the British Government had nothing to do with the disturbances either in Macedonia or Arabia.

The Sultan was impressed by the Ambassandor's repressions used recently in the Serret, the organ of the palace, implicating England in the troubles agritating those two countries. The British Ambassador is said to have put matters in an entirely new light; but whatever the reason, it has been decided to increase the army which is awaiting with impartence the order to cross the frontier, and that in the event of any outraces on the part of the Turks it would no longeraftempt to central the situation, but let things take their course. This would mean war, with much more serious consequences than followed on the recent unequal str

rk cannot be correct as he might have been enty years ago.

n the present condition of Europe he is one indispensable than ever to some of the wers, and any attempt to occurse him in farrof his Christian subjects would find him that all the condition of the Macedonians, however, ese questions of high policy are of remote ucern. Their object is to get rad of the ark, for under no change of rulers can they ark, for under no change worse off than they are.

OSCEOLA'S GRANDSON DEAD.

A Descendant of the Seminole Chief Who Was a Bootblack at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 19 - Providence st, by the death of Osceola Cook day, a man in whose veins flowed the bluest of American blood, for he was a grandson of the famous Indian, Osceola, chief of the Seminoles. This was on his mother's side. His father was a full-blooded negro. Cook was not proud of his blood or parentage on either side, and al ways asserted that he was a Mexican.

He led an adventurous life. At the time of his death he weighed 440 pounds, and despite this great burden of flesh he was one of the strongest men in the city. Many stories are told of his great strength, a majority of which are undoubtedly true. He was about 45 years old. He was born in New Bedford and when a boy followed the sea, shipping up and down the coast before the mast. After the war he enlisted in the regular army, served in the

enlisted in the regular army, served in the Southwest, became involved in an altercation, how serious he was always indisposed to tell, and fled across the border to Mexico. There he joined a circus and a troupe of wandering bull fighters ECook was even then a man of magnifleent proportions and strongth, and with the buil fighters acted as bandillero.

After staying in Mexico long enough to learn to speak and write Spanish fluently he wandered northward until he reached New York, and from there came to this city, where he opened the first bootblacking shop Providence had and made money. He bought out the barber shop under the Narragansett. Hotel and did business there for some time. He invented an improvement on the justent hair-clipping machines in use then and also a shampooling machine. He sold his half of the patent on the first for \$800, the other half being owned by the mechanic who put the invention into run-

machine. He sold his half of the patent on the first for \$800, the other half being owned by the mechanic who put the invention into running shape. About 1885 he opened another bootblacking shop, and for the remainder of his active business life spent most of his time in this line of lusiness. He wrate policy for a short period, ran a restaurant and was connected with other affairs, but his prosperous days were while he ran his bootblacking stands. He must have earned in his life fully \$50,000, but he had very little when he died.

The incident in Cook's life which is freshest in the minds or Providence people is the trouble, ending in a shooting, which he had with D. F. Lingane, editor of the Providence Telegram, a few vears ago. The Telegram described at longth a dive which it said was run by Cook. The latter was greatly ancered at the articles, and cowhided Lingane on Weybooset street, in return for which Lingane shot him. The wound laid him un for a while. He was found guilty of simple assault, and his assailant was convicted of assault with a dangerous weapon, but neither of the men was sentenced.

A prizefighter who had won a fight one night

ed. ofighter who had won a fight one night A prizefighter who had won a fight one hight went into Cook's piace looking for trouble. He had accosted Cook in a saloon and had called him insulting names, but at the request of the bartender Cook did not retailate. But when the pugilist came into Cook's bootblacking establishment and renewed his insults Cook hit him once, smashing his law and taking all the fight out of the min.

Despite Cook's great weight, his height was only 5 feet 10 inches, but his hat size was 7%, his soldars were 21 inches. Set was his size in shirts, and his waistband measured 62 inches. He spent much time trying to keen down his

shirts, and his waistban t measured 62 inches. He spent much time trying to keep down his weight Business Education in Cuba and Porto Rico To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Nor: I have read a great deal lately about the wonderfully improved educational system we propose to introduce into Cuba and Porto Rico, and I would like to say a few

words about the same.

I am employed in the mailing department of one of our large mercantile houses. We receive letters from all parts of the world, and it devolves upon me to decipher much of this beterogeneous corresp ence. I have always been impressed with the neatness and order of nearly all, if not all, the commumestions received from the inhabitants of the West Indian Islands; not only is the form good, but there is a Lusinesslike conciseness about their letters which is deplorably lacking in similar tions received from different parts of the United States.

For instance, I often have to wade through two and three pages of almost allegible writing, had apelling, full of grammatical errors, of a purely persoral character, leftre I come to " please send me of your catalogues" or like requests. Then again, we receive letters from apparently well-eduented people which are even less legible than the case referred to above. Some few months ago we received a communication from a certain physician. With the use of a magnifying glass and a good deal of guesswork I was able to make out what he wanted but when it cause to addressing the envelope the real trouble began. I saked every one in the estab lishment what he or she thought the name might be, but all, like myself, gave it up. I then bethought me to make an exact copy of the outlines, with the result that it did not look like anything-not even result that it did not book like anything not even Sinteenth century chemistry and advertising. In like badly made Chines characters. I finally out temperance in drugs is becoming more common out the name as it was written. out the name as it was written, pasted it on the envelope, and the postmark on the envelope with the remainder of the address. envelope supplied

The two cases cited above are specimens of letters we receive every day which strange to say, invaria- perfectly known physiological action. bly come from acctions of our own sountry, and yet we beant of our great educational advantages. there is evidently a mething we may here. We have receive such letters from Cula and Porto Rico, When written in their own language they are per that of the public is manufacturing it feetly worded, and when they attempt to write in

hitherto employed in Cubs and Porto Rico. I simply speak of the result as i see it.

I would suggest sperhaps selfish me ayes prompt.

A NEW INDIA IN EAST AFRICA.

Plenty of Room Along the Uganda Railroad

for Superfluous Hindu Population. While the independent republics and British slonies of South Africa are enacting laws and enforcing regulations having for object the closing of their doors to Indian immigrants British East Africa is receiving them with open arms. The result is, as one of the Indian papers says, that India is "irresistibly expandng" in Africa. A steady stream of immigrants from India is going into the country and softling down in it either as traders or cultivators is the soil. The Uganda railway is opening the way for a large influx of Indians; as fast as the line is pushed forward and new stations established, an Indian community settles itself in the vieln. ity to supply the wants of the coolies, traders

ity to supply the wants of the coolies, tradera, clerks and other officials, who are for the most part Indians, and the business carried on is invariably in the Indian rupee.

Much of the country is hardly fit for settlement, but the larger part is fertile and healthy to immigrants whose constitutions are suited to the climate. As yet the raiding propensities of the flerce Masal make it risky for settlement at any distance from the line of rail, but once the road completed and regularly protected, the most completed and regularly protected, the most peaceful natives, whom the Masal have driven into the hills, and the Indian immigrants will find ample room to settle in safety. The native African population is not industrious, and is, besides, too small portion of the entirable land in the East African protectorate lying between the Indian Ocean and ectorate lying between the Indian Ocean the great lakes of the Uniter Nile. The in of so industrious a population as that con from India is therefore necessary to its

of so industrious a sepalation as that coming from Indus is therefore necessary to its committed development, and this is recognized in the development, and this is recognized in the development and the British authorities engaged in the opening fits and organization of the country. An English resident, writing on the subject, says. For the present it is only possible to mark time and try and maintain peace in the country with the aid of Indian sepoys until the railway is completed and Indian immigration begins. Such an outlet for the congested population of Indians the British East African protectorate affords should go far to solve for a time the problem of what to do with its surplus inhabitants who, in some districts, are increasing at the rate of 54 per 1,000 annually. A new market will, at the same time, be created being for British and Indian trade, and hasten the African population can reach anything like the figure indicated, but it seems certain that the end of the present century has witnessed the laying of the foundation of a new India in East Africa under the British flag.

DETECTIVE EARS AT THE PRONE horthand Reports of Conversations Taken Off in the Central Station. From the Kansas City Star.

There is a young woman in the employ of the telephone company at its central exchange who is said to be an eavesdropper. She is a stenographer, and her duty is to sit at a desk in the central office and take down in shorthand all that masses over any telephone line that is to be investigated. She sits all day with a trumpet at her ear, and she bears both sides of any conversation that is held over any wire with which it is desirable that she the "cut in. This is done only at the request of the subscriber whose telephone is investigated. While the stenographer or telephone detective is making a report of the investigation on any one telephone line she hears nothing that is said on other lines. She sits at a desk apart, and every sord that she hears is joited down in stenographic characters and then couled by her on the typewriter. This full report of the conversation is then submitted to the manager of the telephone company and by him to the subscriber who has asked for it. If the typewriten report convers any information to the subscriber he acts on it according to his own ideas and the matter is a secret bestenographer, and her duty is to sit at a desk

elephone is in such a case a private detec the telephone is in such a case a private detective.

The telephone company is often called upon to produce verbail reports of conversations over a subscriber's telephone, so the young woman stenographer, who is an eavesdrouper by employment, is kept quite busy. There are subscribers whose telephones are unaccountably in almost constant use: there are countably in almost constant use: there are subscribers whose telephones are unaccountably in almost constant use: there are subscribers whose telephones men apply to the telephone manager for a report of a day's or a number of successive days' conversations. The teleshone company uses its discretion about giving the information asked. While Smith, however, may get a report of the conversation on the telephone for which he pays, the company will not tell him what passes over Jones's telephone.

Ayoung married man with a telephone in his little home one day had a solemn and carnest conversation with the telephone manager.

The result was most alarming to the young married man. The typewriter report showed that as soon as her husband left home in the morning the wife called un a downtown office and began a conversation with one who had been very attentive to her before she married. That night the wife was confrented by an angry shouse. There followed a domestic "settlement" of flerce intensity.

Death of the lown Wonder.

From the St. Lauis Globe-Democra?.

Fort Dodge, Ia., March 15.—Alfred Daniels, the largest man in Iowa and probably in the Northwest, died at his home near Lehigh Ia., yesterday. Daniels was about 5 feet 9 inches tall, and measured 2 inches more around than he did in height. His weight was something over 600 peands. After his death a special coffin of huge dimensions was made for him, and the corpse was taken outside to be put into it, as it was impossible to take it into the house. Daniels left a willow and two children. He had been changed in farming, and owned a 20-sace farm near Lebigh. All during his life Daniels had been the recipient of offers of munificent salaries from circus managers and directors of dime museums to exhibit himself, but refused these offers, with one exception, when he travelled for two years with the Adam Forepaugh shows, when he was heralded far and wide as the lows wonder. He was a puzzle for medical men, who have sought to account for his almormal development on scientific grounds, and had been the subject of several medical articles. The body will be interred at Webster City. From the St. Lauis Globe-Democra?

Model Life of Eighty Years. From the Cincinnati Commercial Testione. Maysville, Ky., March 15.—Charles Phister, uncle of Montgomery Phister, theatrical editor of the Commercial Tribune, celebrated his eightieth birthday to-day. He said, in reference to his life:

1. have never had a day's sickness, never

"I have never had a day's sickness, never smoked nor chewed tobacco, never uttered an smoked nor chewed tobacco, never uttered an oath, don't know one card from another, was the first man who voted the Republican ticket in this city and the only one who voted for Fremont in 1859. I believe in the Bible from tienesis to Revelation. I have been married fifty-three years and never had a cross word with my wife. I have always trusted in the Lord, been a Methodist all my life and will be a Methodist until I die."

Too Old to Like New Ways.

From the Kansas City Tomes. From the Kansas City Times.

Uncle James Slightan and wife, a good old-fashioned couple living over in Liberty township, Macon county, have done their cooking for the past lifty-five years in the old brick fire-place, the same method that was employed by the pioneers in the early part of the century. The other day their children surprised them by sending to the house a magnificent modern steel range, which was put up schell by the workmen. The old people stood it two days, then had it removed to the smokehouse and went back to their old fireplace to do their cooking, because it was "more convenient and cooking, because it was "more convenient a the meals seemed to taste better cooked by a

> Intemperance in Drugs. From the British Medical Journal

There is a source of nervous alimenta entirely special to this age, and the unexpected outcome of our and it may possibly outstrip the abuse of alcohol in its eyil results. The manufacture of new chemical products is supplying the public with endless carbon derivatives of high modecular power, and of immost dangerous, and their montinued indulgence leads to confirmed neuroses or honeless neurostic nia, and it thus comes to pass that as the therapeuter activity of the profession tends to abolish diseass,

While the increasing purity of natural foods has the English language they never write "was" for reduced our mortality, modern ingenuity has been the unintended means of occasionally supplying I know very little about the educational methods poison in food. Fortunately, ptomain poisoning is an unusual accident. A much more serious and widespread evil has been the undiscriminating sold